TIMES-VIRGINIAN

Established 1920

"In the Heart of the Dark Tobacco Belt"

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A. H CLEMENT, Editor.

THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1928

"The South cannot afford to permit the woodsburner to stand in the way of attaining its rightful place in the economic life of the country," says the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. "The South has it within its power to eliminate its forest fire risk since man alone is practically responsible. Man-caused forest fires can be prevented to the same extent that city fires are prevented by curbing careless fire users and by firm dealings with the malicious fire setter. Life and economic values are just as seriously at stake from the brand of the woodsburner as the careless match of the townman."

Land Tax Removal

In his address at Newport News Governor Byrd said in part:

Congressman Deal has been stating that in every state where the segregation plan of taxation has been tried it has failed. Three other states besides Virginia do not impose a state tax on land and tangible personal property. Thinking that perhaps the Governors of these states would be the best judge as to whether or not the plan of not taxing land and tangible personal property for State purposes is wise or unwise, I communicated with the Governors of the three states, namely, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and California. Their replies are as follows:

By Governor John S. Fisher, of Pennsylvania:

"It is many years since Pennsylvania abolished taxes on land and tangible personal property for State purposes. No thought is entertained of returning to this form of taxation. Our present system is ample and generally satisfactory."

By Governor Angus W. McLean, of North Carolina:

"On my return here today I find your inquiry. By Constitutional amendment ratified by our people in 1920 the State adopted the policy of segregation whereby the State derives its revenue from indirect sources such as income, inheritance, franchise and privilege taxes, leaving to the counties, cities and towns and other subdivisions all revenue from advalorem taxes on real and personal property. In practice the plan has worked well. I do not believe that North Carolina would under any circumstances go back to the old plan of levying ad valorem taxes on land and personal property for State purposes. I have been watching with increasing interest the great program of progressive legislation you are promoting in Virginia and I do not believe that it can be excelled anywhere in the union."

Governor C. C. Young, of California, says:

"I think that the California tax plan has worked fairly well and with satisfaction to most of the State. In my estimation it is certainly better than our former plan by which the citizens paid a State tax on land and tangible personal property, a thing which they have not done for the past sixteen years."

County Agent's Notes

Dr. A. W. Drinkard, of Blacksburg, says: "I presume locusts will not do any serious damage to the old orchards. However, they may injure the young peach trees and any young apple trees which you set last spring. I think it would be very well to get some canvas cloth such as you use on the tobacco plant beds and cut it into strips large enough to tie over the young trees and simply wind it around the trees from the ground up covering all parts of the trees. A comparatively small piece of canvas will cover a young tree. The locust will disappear in a few weeks and then the canvas can be taken off.

The locust will injure the trees by cutting holes in which to deposit their eggs. I have seen the canvas used effectively in other places".

For further information see Mr. B. G. Anderson or county agent.

R. B. HUDGINS, Co. AGENT.

Jurors for Court

Grandjury—G. D. Wilkerson, J. W. Durrum, R. Cor. Harvey, J. T. Rogers, C. E. Carson, C. M. Stratton Sr., J. N. Woolridge, E. H. Smith, W. H. Morgan, C. A. Scheffler, R. W. Johnson, Jno. C. Moore, Jr.

Civil Jury—C. T. Cawthorn, James W. Caldwell, Hal F. Clark, Wm. D. Hix Jr., J. Robert Doss, G. O. Gordon, J. L. Burkey, E. T. Mitchell, S. P. Coleman Jr.

For Criminal trials—E. J. Marsh, E. C. Scruggs, Ernest Ferguson, Joe W. Davis, J. Baxter Marshall, H. H. Harvey, O. R. Turnes, M. A. Stratton, W. J. Kidd, J. C. Davidson, Luther E. Martin, W. W. O'Brien W. T. Mayberry, W. S. Bryant, T. A. King, W. Thos. Caldwell, H. G. Harding, Wm. J. Walton, B. L. Wheeler, J. O. Davidson.

Virginia Farm Leader Endorses Amendments To State Constitution

George A. Lambert, President Of Virginia Farmers Union, Makes Public Statement Urging Adoption Of Amendments.

All the pending amendments to the Constitution are strongly endorsed by George A. Lambert, President of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of Virginia, in a public statement, which we print below:

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On June 19 next the voters of Virginia will register their approval or disapproval of the various proposed amendments of the constitution. When the question was submitted "Shall there be a constitutional convention?" the answer was, "No". Choosing rather that all necessary changes be made by amendments. To this end certain boards and commissions were appointed and employed to go carefully over the entire state government and make such recommendations as in their judgment seemed good and proper. Men were appointed to do this work on account of their fitness, regardless of politics. Democrats and Republicans have worked loyally and faithfully together to give Virginia a more economical, efficient and business-like government. Their work has been carefully and well done. Two sessions of the Legislature have almost unanimously endorsed every one of these amendments. The way these changes have been made is a striking example of the present administration's program of efficiency and economy. For when these amendments are adopted we will practically have a new and a better constitution than we could hope to have gotten by a convention, and at much less cost to the taxpayer.

For the convenience of voters these amendments are submitted in five sections. No. 1 includes a large number, none of which at any time have received serious opposition. All of these are important and necessary to make the constitution conform to the new plan of government.

No. 2 commonly called the Segregation amendment, is now meeting with some opposition. This is doubtless the most important and far-reaching of all the amendments. The tax question in Virginia has possibly given more trouble than in anyother state. This is due largely to the wide variety of natural resources and climatic conditions which have made it practically impossible to get a fair valuation of property, and do justice to the taxpayer in every section of the state. This has given rise to conditions which has greatly hindered our progress as a state. Segregation of taxes has been a happy solution of this much discussed and aggravating question. This one act has done more to destroy sectionalism and bring all parts of the state together than possibly all things else. It is therefore generally accepted in all parts of the state as a righteous settlement of the tax question.

Then if this be true that settlement should be made just as permanent as it is possible to make it. Therefore let us write it in our constitution. But there are some who say Segregation is all right but leave it in the hands of the Legislature, then if the necessity arises at any time a tax can be relmposed upon land and tangible personal property for State purposes. That is just the trouble. The fear the farmer and taxpayer had is that some future Legislature might not wait until the necessity arises, but will under some powerful lobby at any time re-impose this tax: just as was done in 1916. My view is while the nail has been properly driven and at the right place, let us clinch it on the other side and make the job secure. That is certainly the only safe thing to do.

Nos. 3, 4 and 5 sections have to do with what is called the "Short Ballot." This changes the selection of the State Commissioner of Agriculture, the State Superintendent of Public Education and the State Treasurer from a vote of the people to one appointment by the next Governor to be approved by both branches of the General Assembly for one term only. After January 1, 1932, the mode of selecting these officers will be in the hands of the Legislature. Under the new plan of state government there will be twelve general departments. The heads of these departments serve as the Governor's cabinet and should work in harmony and co-operation with his program. But if he has no voice in their selection what assurance has he that they will do this? In our national government the people elect the president and he appoints all the members of his cabinet and we think this is as it should be. Then why not give the governor the same power, then hold him responsible for results.

In brief all these amendments have been freely discussed by the press of the state. Governor Byrd has endorsed every one of them and believes they mean the future welfare and progress of Virginia, and is now recommending their adoption. Surely after all he has done we are not going to handicap his splendid administration by turning down a single one of these amendments.

GEORGE A. LAMBERT.

THE SHORT BALLOT AMENDMENTS

Much misunderstanding exists respecting the so-called short ballot amendments to the Constitution, which will appear on the ballot as Proposals 3, 4 and 5. These amendments do not apply to any county, city or other local officers as many people have been led to believe. They simply refer to three State administrative officers, namely, the Commissioner of Agriculture, the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the State Treasurer.

These amendments provide that, beginning in 1932, the General Assembly, the chosen representatives of the people, can decide as to the method of selection, and can provide for election or appointment. In the meantime the next Governor recommends the names for these offices, and they must then be elected by both the House of Delegates and the State Senate, acting separately. The Governor merely has the right to nominate; the General Assembly must confirm.

The purpose is to bring about a more efficient and responsible State Government. It enables the people, through the Governor and the General Assembly, to exact efficiency and economy. The reorganization of the State Government has already saved the people of Virginia many thousands of dollars and brought about improved administration. These amendments are simply for the purpose of completing the reorganization of the government, and provide for the selection of the heads of three departments in the same manner as the heads of the other nine departments.

Son of Jay Gould Orphans' Benefactor

Houston, Texas.—An unannounced stranger walked into the De Pelchin Faith Home for Children here recently, said his name was Gould, and asked to see the children.

Most of them were in school, but when they appeared there was a romp for the man, whom they remembered from his last visit three years before. He was Edwin Gould, son of Jay Gould, the financier.

Gould gave the home $5,000 three years ago, and since has sent money, clothing, toys, food and books at regular intervals.

He explained to the children that he was going from New York to the West Indies, and on reaching New Orleans had decided to pay the home a visit.

"Comet" Seen at Algiers Fault on Camera Plate

Cambridge, Mass.—The new "comet" that was announced recently as having been discovered by an astronomer named Filippo! in Algiers was not a comet at all, but a spurious image on a photographic plate. This announcement was made here by Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard college observatory, which acts as the American clearing house for news of astronomical discoveries.

The original announcement of the supposed discovery was received from the International clearing house at Copenhagen, from which word has just been received of the mistake. As a result, the first comet discovery of 1928 is yet to be made.

Deserved It

London, England.—Paging "Baron Eestemont," "Mrs. De Rekeewski" and "Mr. Carelapsont" in such a manner that the judges could understand Him, twelve-year-old Arthur Fredericks has won the prize offered by the Hotel Cecil for the smartest page boy.

Starting Right

The same tendency in life that keeps us going wrong, once we have started in the wrong direction, works both ways. Start definitely in the right direction and it is increasingly easier to keep going in that direction. Save a little money and it is increasingly easier to save more money. Habit is more than a bad master. It can be made into a powerful servant. —Grove Patterson, in the Moline Register.

PUBLIC WINKS AT NEW EAR TESTS

Drooping Eyelids Featured in This Method.

New York.—Holding a watch near the ear to test hearing may soon be a thing of the past. Ear tests developed by scientists of the Bell telephone laboratories here make use of accurate instruments which, with psychological aids, determine a person's exact degree of hearing. False claims of either deafness or exceptional hearing are of no avail, for the truth can now be easily discovered.

A push-button on the instrument which measures the tone emitted for the test permits the interruption of the sound at any moment. If a patient says he hears a tone and then claims that he still hears it when it has been cut off, it is evident that he has been deceiving himself.

Another device makes it possible to switch the sound to either ear or both. A loud tone in either ear causes the eye nearer it to blink slightly, though the patient may claim that he hears nothing.

The patient is made to read aloud in his normal voice in another test, while a tone is switched from ear to ear. The intensity of the voice is regulated by the sound of the voice and this can be drowned out. One will, however, be able to hear his voice with one ear while the tone is switched to the other, and he will not change the level of his voice as the tone is switched back and forth. If he is deaf in one ear, he will raise his voice every time the tone sounds in his normal ear.

When the tone is switched on and off both ears, a person with normal hearing will raise his voice each time the tone is turned on, while one who is deaf will continue to read without changing his voice.

To detect a false claim of deafness in one ear, the tone is switched repeatedly back and forth between the ears at varying intensity, and the patient is asked to signal each time he hears a sound. A truthful signal can be made almost instantaneously, but if the patient must stop to decide each time in which ear he hears the sound, much more time is required and he quickly becomes confused, thus betraying himself.

These tests are expected to prove valuable in compensation cases where loss of hearing is involved.

Apparatus for Cure of Air Sickness Invented

Berlin.—Air sickness, cousin to seasickness, need no longer haunt the dreams of the airplane passenger starting from Europe's largest airdrome, Tempelhof field, Berlin.

The Tempelhof officials have installed an apparatus for inhaling antiairsickness fumes and are convinced that it is a success. They feel confident that other airdromes of the Lufthansa (German Federal Airways corporation) will emulate the example of the Berlin flying field.

Any passenger who fears that he may become airsick, may inhale the antidote, which consists in the main of oxygen gas and cinnamon. The mixture has a quieting effect upon the nerves of the diaphragm.

Air passengers who arrived at Tempelhof quite ill from air sickness were brought back to a normal condition within less than five minutes through the inhalation of the antidote. It is planned in due time to have an inhalation apparatus installed on every passenger plane with tubes running to every seat.

Swede Engineer to Try Sea Trip in Motor Boat

Stockholm.—During the height of the transatlantic flight season an attempt is to be made to cross the Atlantic in a motor boat.

C. E. Petterson, well-known Swedish engineer, built the boat, a racer, during the winter. He plans to complete the necessary tests early this summer. When suitable weather reports are received he will start from Stockholm accompanied by two Swedish scientists.

Both Petterson's companions are experts from the government weather bureau here. They expect to make interesting observations which are expected to prove a valuable addition to what is already known on atmospheric conditions in the Atlantic.

The route planned by the expedition will take them by way of Iceland via Spitsbergen, Iceland, and Greenland.

No Stump Can Stump Woman Stump Lifters

Bordeaux, France.—A stump puller which never needed the protection of a shield has been still being used in the vineyards where grow the world-famous wines of France, motioned farmers the power for it and pull out the old, old roots of worn-out vines.

A narrow wooden trestle, like a double ladder, supports a wooden drum on which is wound a chain. The drum is turned by two crossed wooden bars mounted on the end of it. A hook at the end of the chain is placed under the stump and the women wind up the chain. It isn't as easy as it sounds, but after thirty or forty years of such work the women develop quite a lot of muscle.

CLASSIFIED ADS

FOR SALE—Two-hundred acres good land with about 70 cord of poplar wood and timber on it. Cash $1000 or title or see Mrs. Pamile Wilkerson, Prospect, Virginia.

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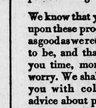

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The Farmers' National Bank

Appomattox, Virginia.

GETS "MAGIC LOGS" IN PANAMA SWAMP

Explorer Tells of Incredible Hardships Endured.

Chicago.—Field Museum of Natural History at Chicago announces the early exhibition of a "magic log." In the quest of this rare bit of wood a collector risked his life in the steaming jungles of Bocas del Toro in western Panama. This intrepid adventurer is G. Proctor Cooper, war veteran and forester. The story of the hardships he has endured in his search, such as tramping through miles of knee-deep, yellow, slimy mud, shoeless part of the time, and braving the perils of swamp fevers, to fall exhausted for a short sleep in the smudge unmindful of the attacks of mosquitoes and crawling, creeping things, was revealed in a letter from Mr. Cooper to Prof. Samuel J. Record, recently made public at the museum.

Prized by Indians.

The magic wood—"magic" to the Indians of Panama, who impute to it marvelous curative powers—is the bloodwood cacique (pronounced kah-see-kay), one of the rarest woods in the world, according to Professor Record, who is research associate in wood technology at Field museum and a member of the faculty of the Yale University school of forestry. It is scarcely more than a name to white men who previously have penetrated the region, and, even among the Indians who prize and cherish it, only the wisest can recognize it, says Professor Record.

"Cacique" means chieftain and represents the esteem in which the Indians hold it. Bloodwood is descriptive of its glowing ruby-black colorcation, in some lights suffused with a golden sheen. Prior to Mr. Cooper's discovery of two logs on the present expedition only one small fragment no bigger than a man's finger, obtained by a timber cruiser from a native and sent to Professor Record at Yale, was known to exist outside Panama.

Mr. Cooper relates his adventures as follows:

"I have returned from the mountains, and that is really more than I thought likely at certain stages of the trip. Honestly, I never had one tough going in all my travels in the bush. Mud, mud, yellow slimy mud to the knees, swamps to the waist, rivers up to the hips, and currents so strong that the mules were carried many yards below the landings. Rock and mud slides, which in one form or another some of the packs, and rains so hard that the trail was like a steam bath.

Tough to Cut.

"Well, the trail had to end eventually and we got to camp at midafternoon.

"When I began to look for trees my axman failed to show up, and I had to help him with my machete—and that was a blistering job. It was a good place to collect, and I finally located the famous cacique. It was a tough one to cut, but I brought out two sections of the trunk. I used my riding mule to pack these out, and I had to hike—the last mile in my socks, as my shoes began to drop off.

"Bloodwood cacique comes not from a live tree, but from rotting cabbage and logs in the jungle, Mr. Cooper explains. It is the almost imperishable heart of the cacique that the ants and worms have picked clean of bark and sapwood and left to moulder half-buried in the primeval litter, he writes. There is something uncanny about striking one of these wooden logs decayed sticks and bringing to light the deep red, sound and solid wood, he says. In the mystic rites of the primitive natives a piece of the wood placed over a bad wound is believed to stanch the flow of blood and quickly heal the injury. The Indians believe also that a bit of it behind one's ear will purge the blood of fever.

For years vague tales of this rare wood were heard, but previous efforts to obtain it or locate its source came to nothing, says Professor Record.

Cartridge Preservation

The minimum life of cartridges kept in a dry, cool place would be from 10 to 12 years. Sometimes they keep as long as from 30 to 40 years, depending on how the primer holds up, as the primer sometimes deteriorates.

E. P. Miller, President
H. T. Nichols, Vice-Pres.
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Radio Wave Penetrates Cells and Destroys Life

Princeton, N. J.—Production of a supersonic wave by means of a miniature radio broadcasting apparatus and a quartz crystal, which cannot be heard by the human ear but which will penetrate the walls of a cell, destroy all living matter within it and not harm the outside walls, was announced at Princeton university recently.

The experiment was successfully performed by Dr. E. Newton Hardey, professor of physiology, and Alfred Loomis, laboratory, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

The wave, which oscillates 20 times faster than waves to which the human ear is sensitive, is capable of rearranging the matter within the cells by setting them going in a kind of whirlpool action.

The final effect on the substances was the destruction of the delicate corpuscles, which were broken into globules, much in the nature of the emulsion of oil.

"The supersonic method offers a promising means of solving some problems of influencing the development of eggs of various species," Doctor Hardey said.

London Society Buys "Handy" Rural Homes

London.—The plan of running a small country house within easy motoring distance of London is being increasingly adopted by society folks, who have a town residence also.

Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught have just bought a small house in the Surrey hills from which they can easily reach town by car to attend many functions, and be able to continue country pursuits in their spare time.

The prince of Wales bought a home in Surrey some months ago. Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham, who gave Chequers to the nation for the use of prime ministers, have returned to White Lodge Richmond park.

Others have bought small houses, twenty or thirty miles out, which they can easily reach from the West End after theater or other functions.

GERMANS START HUNT FOR AMBER

Whole Village Digs for Prussian "Gold."

Palmnicken, Germany.—With frost out of the ground, quarrying for amber has started again at the great Prussian amber mining works here, only plant of its kind in the world.

Palmnicken lives on amber. The whole village of 800 people is employed in the plant.

Amber, "Prussian gold," was traded at this little spot on the Baltic coast with the ancient Phoenicians. Fishermen dredged for it in earlier days, but more recently it has been dug out of the blue clay.

Great hoppers bring up cars of clay from an area a square mile in extent. The clay is washed for amber in much the same way as auriferous earth is washed for gold. Each season about 3,000,000 cubic meters of soil are moved.

Amber is found in clusters. The pieces are picked out and washed with sand in great revolving drums. An army of girls sits at a running band and picks out six recognized standard qualities.

Every year the "crop" runs to about 125,000 pounds but only one-third of this is suitable for beads and ornaments. The rest is ground to powder to make "pressed" amber, or mulled down to make varnish and colophony. Amber oil and acid are by-products obtained by distillation.

Pieces of seven or eight pounds weight are not rare, but the biggest single lump ever found here weighed fifteen pounds.

In the laboratory, pieces of amber of all shades and sizes are kept—bright amber, pale-yellow amber, plain and with flies, bugs or tiny leaves imbedded in them, dating from the tertiary period when coniferous forests flourished here in a subtropical climate.

The most valuable amber bears the quaint name of "sunkernut" because it is of a pale-yellow tinge and has markings suggesting strands of cut cabbage.

A REAL Tire at the RIGHT PRICE

Goodyear Pathfinder Tires will speak for themselves. They're made and guaranteed by Goodyear—which assures quality. And they're priced so low you'll save yourself time and trouble by coming here first — no need to shop around. We have your size, Clincher, Strait Side or Balloon—and we give you the kind of tire service that brings you more mileage.

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How do YOU test a motor car?

Is speed the first test you apply to a motor car? . . . Then drive The Victory Six, for no car in its class is so fast.

Is acceleration a major consideration? . . . 5 to 25 miles in 7¾ seconds—10 to 45 miles in 13½ seconds—tell the unparalleled story of Victory pick-up.

Are you interested in *economy*? . . . 21 miles per gallon at 25 miles per hour is average gas consumption for this famous Six.

Of hill climber? . . . Ask Montana, Colorado, Pennsylvania! More power per pound is the answer. A body with only 2 major parts—lighter by 175 pounds—yet sturdier!

Of smooth travel? . . . Dash over railroad tracks—over old cobble pavements—and you'll marvel! For The Victory Six is *different*. No body sills—no body overhang—chassis the full width of the body—a lower center of gravity. Sideway, bouncing, rear wheel chatter magically *absent*.

Roomy? . . . Head room equal to any—superior to most—in its class. Wider seats—more leg room. *Big*.

And a beauty! Rakish and trim in line, richly upholstered, beautifully lacquered in smart hues—*tomorrow's* style with Dodge dependability.

A car that you should try out—now—by yourself at the wheel.

Coupe, $1045; 4-door Sedan, $1095; DeLuxe Sedan, $1170; DeLuxe 4-pass. Coupe, $1170; Sport Sedan, $1295—f. o. b. Detroit.

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In the matter of banking are just as extensive and important as those of any other business man, for farming is the biggest business in the country.

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